REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,625.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

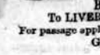
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as shown with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		August 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 24	Leave Negapatam	6
,, Cannar 25	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal 29	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy 30	,, Vizagapatam	11
August 1873.	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin 1	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Colombo 2	,, False Point	13
,, Galle 3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighborites can be landed at Narakal, as inside north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 5 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee 20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur 21	,, Koweit	5
,, Muscat 21	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas 25	,, Linga	10
,, Lingah 27	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bahrein 29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire 29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao 31	,, Muscat	18
,, Mahamerah 31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH ..... Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of d-parture during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MERVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. BEYTS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,809 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had, on Board:—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	.....	..... £15	.....	..... £7
Suez	.....	 26	 22	 8
Port Said	.....	 28	 24	 9
Alexandria	.....	 29	 25	 9-10
Messina	.....	 50	 34	 14
Naples	.....	 50	 34	 14
Leghorn	.....	 50	 34	 14
Genoa	.....	 50	 34	 14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	.....	 53	 35	 14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of, every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a desirable means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 650 H.P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at MAZAGON, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, 1779 3 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain GEORGE HYDE, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

On account of whom it may concern :—

100 Dozen Italian Claret.
27 ,, Breakfast Claret, Nos. 1 and 2.
50 Cases each 4 dozen quarts India Pale Ale.
7 ,, ,, pints ditto
24 Cases Vermouth.
1 Case Wheat Starch.
6 Cases good quality Vermouth.
H. R. & Co.—1,638 Boxes Martel's Brandy of 1 star.
H H— 178 ,, ,, of 2 stars.
M D— 15 ,, ,, of 3 stars.
In diamond, F. & Co.—1 case 44 sets French light Cavalry Harnesses, complete.
16 Cases 80 sets English Cavalry Harnesses, complete.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Paths of Mr. Kandalee Cursetjee, who will also attend by order of Mogul Hajee Ally Bebanee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Khinjee Vurdhoo :—

54 Large Bales Ispahan and Shiraz Cotton.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 17th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side board, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobe, Presses, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
One Goat and Kid.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 17th July 1873.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 8s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the compounder of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exhaustively, and in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a dull J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—" CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a PICK UP GAME TO-NIGHT, at 5 45, when SIDES will be chosen by Messrs. PEILE and MURRAY.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET, for August and September, a WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill ; also, a WELL-FURNISHED UPPER-STOREY BUNGALOW at Cumballa Hill, containing Drawing, Dining, and 4 Bed-rooms, with every convenience. Also, for sale information regarding Buying and Selling Horses and Carriages, &c., &c., apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BOMBAY
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE HONOURABLE
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season Ticket	Rs. 150
Ditto ditto Family to admit Two (Transferable)	,, 300

Season commences 1st December and continues during the months of January and February.

Season Tickets entitles holders to admission to two Performances per week.

Half of Subscription to be paid on the 15th November, on which date the Company will arrive in Bombay.

Other half payable one month after the commencement of Season.

Seats will be allotted according to priority of application.

Impresario,
G. INZOLI.

Names of Subscribers received at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where further information may be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund, and to declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of A. J. Macdonald, Esq., and Kessowjee Naik, Esq., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH —Rs. 50,00,000 PAID UP.

RESERVED ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH, ON WHICH Rs. 100 PER SHARE HAVE BEEN PAID.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. of the Charles Forbes & Co.)	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY.	ABHOOBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
WALTER LANG, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
	E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

ELEVENTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last.

A late Cotton Crop, with high values at the opening and a steady fall throughout the season, has tended to render it unprofitable than usual the working of the Branches, and has prevented any great demand for money here.

The rate for demand loans on Government Securities has not, during the past six months, exceeded 4½ per cent. per annum, and it only stood at that rate for about two months.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows a net gain during the past six months of Rs. 4,42,362-6-9. Adding to this Rs. 1,97,504-11-1, the balance brought over from last half-year, there is a sum of Rs. 6,39,957-1-10 available for distribution.

Agreeably to the Articles of Association, the Directors recommend—

A transfer to the Reserved Fund of	Rs. 2,25,000 0 0
thus increasing it to more than 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital.	
The declaration of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb.	,, 3,60,000 0 0
A transfer in reduction of cost of premises, &c., of	,, 20,000 0 0
A transfer to bad and doubtful debt account of	,, 15,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	,, 19,957 1 10
	Rs. 6,39 957 1 10

The Directors think it proper to mention that, in accordance with the principle on which they have hitherto acted, the Government Securities belonging to the Bank are brought down, not at current rates, but at values based on the average cost, and reduced to meet the limited term for which some of the loans have to run.

The Government of India has not as yet given any intimation of what measures it intends to take for discontinuing the connection of Government, as a shareholder and part manager, with the three Presidency Banks, on the expiry of the agreement now in force. But the Directors, in view of possible changes, have deemed it right to continue to strengthen the Reserve Fund, and they are satisfied the shareholders will approve their policy.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The gentlemen now holding the office offer themselves for re-election.

In terms of Clause 72 of the Articles of Association, Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. Kessowjee Naik retire from office, and are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

AUDITORS' REPORT

For the Half-year ended 30th June 1873.

BOMBAY, 14th July 1873.

M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to report that we have audited the Bank's Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1873.

We have examined the General Ledger, the Stock Ledgers, the Security Ledgers, the Branches Ledger. The Balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's Books and are Correct as made up.

We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes in the Bank's till in Bombay and found them corresponding with the sum as given in the Balance Sheet. The value of the Government Securities, and Specie belonging to the Bank, is correctly stated.

We have carefully examined the Securities deposited for safe custody, as also those held by the Bank against fixed Loans and Cash Credits, and we have found them in order on comparing them with the registers.

The Abstracts of the Balance Sheet, and the Profit and Loss Account, are correct, as showing the true position of the Bank at the end of the period under report.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

SAM. W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE 1873.

Dr.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To CAPITAL—									
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid up	...	...	...	50,00,000	0	0			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up	...			10,00,000	0	0			
							60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...			19,75,000	0	0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches							1,24,45,627	9	6
Fixed	do.	do.		do.		...	9,96,400	11	5
Government do. Treasury General Balances...							1,30,41,429	9	8
,, do. Branches	...	...	...				62,27,134	10	9
Bank Post Bills Outstanding	...	...	...				16,537	11	7
Other Liabilities	...	...	...				2,74,99	12	5
Balance of Profit and Loss Account		...	...				6,39,957	1	10
							Rs. 4,31,89,257	4	10

Cr.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities	...	...	...	...			79,20,447	8	0
Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise	...	...	...	...			19,76,191	14	7
Cash Credits	do.	do.	...	...			10,93,848	1	2
Overdrawn Current Accounts				...			11,737	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased				...			1,25,72,781	14	10
Balances with Agents and Correspondents		...	...	...			7,13,144	8	3
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture thereat at cost price				Rs.	4,50,000	0	0		
Do. do. at Commercial cost price				,,	5,854	0	0		
Do. do. Ahmedabad	...	...		,,	9,150	13	8		
Do. do. Comptà	...	...		,,	5,023	10	6		
				Rs.	4,70,025	8	2		
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	...	...			29,888	5	0		
					4,99,913	13	2		
Less written off	...	...	...		75,000	0	0		
							4,24,913	13	2
Stamps	...	...	...				5,371	5	0
Stationery value on hand							7,000	0	0
Adjusting Account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities, also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Saving Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount, and Exchange							79,692	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches							1,84,56,212	10	1
							Rs. 4,31,89,257	4	10

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE 1873.

Dr.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries at Head Office	...	...		78,391	2	6			
Auditors' Fees	...	...		1,000	0	0			
Directors' Fees	...	...		8,685	0	0			
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	...			4,138	15	0			
Miscellaneous Charges, including cost of transit of Specie	...				20,094	1	0		
							1,12,113	2	6
Salaries at Branches	...	...		66,747	6	9			
Other Charges at Branches, including cost of transit of Specie				16,216	1	9			
							82,963	8	6
Brokerage Account	...	...		...			2,081	5	6
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches	...	...		...			3,431	7	1
Income Tax Account	...	...		...			3,325	5	2
Amount written off for Depreciation of Stationery Account		...		...			2,754	15	4
Net Profit to 5th December 1873		...		...			4,42,362	6	9
							Rs. 6 82,067	2	10

Cr.				Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches				1,00 708	6	4
Exchange	Do.	do.	...	3,14,626	4	10
Commission	Do.	do.	...	67,814	15	2
Discount	Do.	do.	...	56,797	5	10
Interest on Government Securities			...	1,46,837	12	1
Profit on Bullion operations	...	...	...	2,482	6	7
				Rs. 6,82,067	2	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1873.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1872	1,50,000	0	0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account	6,39,957	1	10
	Rs. 7,89,957	1	10

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st Jan. 1873	3,47,594	11	1
,, Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1873	4,42,362	6	9
	Rs. 7,89,957	1	10

Examined and found correct,
SAMUEL W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE } Auditors.

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 16th July 1873.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

A. J. MACDONALD,
G. F. HENRY,
WALTER LANG,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Office.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE present term of the above-named Society 1871-1873 determines on the 31st December next.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Society's Offices on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, who shall frame the Articles of Association, allot the Shares, and, generally, make all the arrangements necessary for the renewal of the Society.

Applications for new shares will in the meantime be received at the Society's Office from and after the 15th instant from Shareholders and others desirous of holding Shares in the New Society.

When a sufficient number of applications have been received and the Shares have been allotted by the Provisional Committee, a General Meeting of the then Shareholders will be summoned to elect their own Directors, who will also undertake the conduct of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business.

It is proposed to increase the number of Shares to 5,00 of dlrs. 2,500 each, with dlrs. 500 paid up instead of 250 Shares of dlrs. 5,000 each with dlrs. 1,000 paid up.

It is likewise proposed to alter the Articles of Association, so as to provide for a continuous re-allotment of the Shares, by a Board of Directors, at the close of each financial year, in order to avoid the great inconvenience attending the annual reforming the Society at the end of every three years, and likewise to enable the Directors to declare dividends yearly or as often as the profits of the Society will permit of it.

Forms of Application for Shares as subjoined will be obtainable from the Secretary of the Society on and after the 15th instant, and also from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th June 1873.

*** The Forms above referred to can be had on application to Messrs. Forbes and Co.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the WILL annexed, to the ESTATE of JAMES FARISH, Esquire, formerly of Bombay, in the East Indies, and late of 26, Hamilton Terrace, Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, who died on or about the 13th day of February 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esquire, of H. M.'s Bombay Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said James Farish are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th August 1873 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said James Farish without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By MAJOR W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY 1873.

THERE is no alteration in Exchange on London. Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/32d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ....111¾ to 111¼
Four & half per cent. ....106¾ to 107.
Four per cent. ....104¾ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ....103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 103
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872..... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan [Debenture Rs. 117] per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ „
Do. do. ..... 7½ „
Bank Bills ..... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ....Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver..... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE iron ship Sir C. Napier has been put upon the berth for Liverpool with 1,500 bales cotton at £2-5-0. The agents of the American ship William Woodbury desire us to state that the rate they engaged at yesterday was £2-5-0 and to-day they have been asking £2-7-6. By steam rates are firm at £2-3-9 to £2-5-0.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships „ ..... £2 2s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... / Seeds ..... £2 2s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... { Cotton ..... / Steamer Cotton ..... / „ Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... / „ Opium ..... / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 22 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 35 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ONLY Dhurumsey Spinning rising; other Spinning shares dull. Press and Land shares quiet. Bank of Bombay steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	750
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
20,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	16-12-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235 xd
.....	£20	10-17-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	10-17-0	do.	Ditto	
.....	500	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	500	100-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 530
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	80 p.c.	Mazagon Land	910 xd
1,000	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,670
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,150
1,000	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,740
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,265
800	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,210
900	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,265
800	2,500	400	210p.c	Royal	2,375
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,395
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,328	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,160
350	9,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,550	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	720
100	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,675
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
400	..	..	...	Wolkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'g Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unaltered. It may here be mentioned that we hear of large sales of Grey and Bleached Goods from first hands, but as most of the sales are doubtful, we do not think it advisable to report them at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,650 pieces Grey Printers (inferior) 26 in. 30 yds. at Rs. 2 0 0
500 „ „ Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. at „ 4 14 0
500 „ „ „ 45 in. 38 yds. at „ 6 6 0
1,000 „ White Jaconnets 40 in. 20 yds. at „ 1 13 6

COTTON.

The market has been extremely dull, and prices have declined about Rs. 2 per candy. The demand continues very poor, and a further decline is not improbable. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 185 to 186
Akote ..... at „ 192 to 193
Broach M. G. ..... at „ 196 to 210
Hingunghaut ..... at „ 214 to 218
Mowa and Bhownuggur ..... at „ 183 to 187
Sawgnaud ..... at „ 194 to 196
ompta and Vingorla ..... at „ 175 to 178

The following purchases are reported yesterday :—

25 candies Fairpore ..... at Rs. 188
„ Khandesh ..... at „ 181½
25 „ Akote ..... at „ 192½
30 „ Dholleral ..... at „ 182

YARNS.

1,500 lbs. Mule No. 30's ..... at as. 9 per lb.
3,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30's to 40's..... at as. 9¼ per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 12th July 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching.....	27,890 0 0
Merchandise.....	16,089 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	340 0 0
Total Rs.....	44,319 0 0

Corresponding week in July 1872.
Open 289½ Miles.

Coaching.....	33,722 0 0
Merchandize	21,398 0 0
Earth Trains.....	1,958 0 0
Electric Telegraph	540 0 0
Total Rs.....	57,548 0 0
Decrease Rs.....	13,229 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Arabia (s).....	Coboura.....	Genoa, June 24.
	Sunda (s).....	Hocken	Hongkong, June 23.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Centurion.....	Widdicomb...	Liverpool.

The steamer Calcutta, Henderson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Sir Charles Napier, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson (s), 5 cases ball thread, Yeabhoy Tyabally.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 2 cases glassware, Hasom Alibukia & Co; 7 cases hardware, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 150 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Corinna (s), 18 packages oilmanstores, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arethusa (s), 50 bales horns, Gocouldass Samjee; 50 packages hemp and 450 bags linseed, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 79 bales cotton, Dayall Moorarjee; 60 bales cotton, Jaitha Purseotum; 53 bales cotton, Purmanund Lucknedass; 45 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, Munoee Hurrickchund.
Virago (s), 500 bundles myrabollams, Esmaljee Khervulabhoy 500 bundles galls, Soonderdass Moolje; 540 bundles nuxvomica, s. s. Narralwalla; 2 bales cotton, Purmanund Geerdhur; 125 bales cotton, Yuramon Poonsee & Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co; 700 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Khedive (s), 22 bales wool, Vesrambhoy Ebram & Co; 50 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee; 250 bales wool, Hassambhoy Daya; 227 bags sunsee seed, Jalham Bussemam; 100 bales cotton, Vancechund Joythadass; 30 bales cotton, Ragow jee Bhojee; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and & Co.
William Woodburf, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 23 bales cotton, Govindjee Jagopall; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 1 box shawls, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 104 bundles horns, Dayal Jairaj; 1,206 packages tea, 161 packages gutta purcha, A. Tait,; 1 bundle E. teeth, Jairam Damoder.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa (s), 5 bales hides, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khedive (s), 1 coil rope, A. Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 6 packages silk, Hajee Zumal Abadin; 1 case silk, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 38 bales cotton, Khetsey Shamjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Wabbs, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Mhow

JULY 16.

Skinner, Captain, 3rd Bengal Regiment N. I., to join from England.
Mogg, Lieutenant, 51st Bengal Light Infantry, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 16.

Gunning, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kheirwarah.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th July, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—
F-18 R A—Lt W Martin, from 15th July to 12th September 1873, privilege leave.
8th Regiment N I—Captain Gardiner, for 16 days, from 20th May 1873, privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 17, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 24th instant, at 11 A M, as the time, and the Council Chamber in Government House, Simla, as the place for the next Meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr G Loch to resign H M's Bengal C S from the 1st April last.

Under Section 15 of Act XXVI of 1864, the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the extension of Section 173 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859), to the Madras Court of Small Causes.

The services of the Rev H J Matthew, Offg Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 10th instant.

The Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev Edgar Jacob, Offg Garrison Chaplain, Fort William, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 10th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department :—
Capt H Trotter, R E, Deputy Supdt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India :—
Dr F Stoliczka, Palæontologist, attached to the Geological Survey of India,
Mr. C A Hacket, Asst in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed privilege of absence for three months, from the 1st inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr J McGill, Asst Supdt, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 262, dated 8th April 1873, on the 29th and not on the 15th March last.
Mr T W Bourre, Supdt, Pisgaon Coal Works, is allowed leave of absence, as a special case, for fifteen days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1220 G of the 13th June, Col L Pelly, C S I, assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, from Col J C Brooke, on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 30th May 1873 :—
Mr H B Knowlys, Asst Comssr, from the 3rd to the 2nd class, vice Capt J E Alexander, deceased.
Capt H Del Rennie, Offg Asst Commr, 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment.

With reference to Notification No 1456 G of the 4th inst, Surg L F Dickson, M D, of the Bengal Medical Estabt, to officiate in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Mathews, Offg Asst to the Comptroller General, is appointed to officiate in the Third Class, of the Financial Department, with effect from the 2nd June 1873.

Mr E C George received charge of the office of Post Master of Calcutta from Mr E A Roussac, on the forenoon of the 10th June 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Major-Genl E B Johnson, C B, of the R A, to be Qrmr Genl, Bengal, vice Maj-Genl (Col) F S Lumsden, C B, C S I, whose term of service expired on the 22nd May 1873.
The Governor Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Lt F G Maltby, of the 105th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay S C, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Capt L C de L Daniell, appointed to the 4th Sikh Infantry.
Lt C Dempster, of the 106th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Lt H F S Neill, appointed to the 1st Punjab Cavy.

With reference to G G O No 1197 of the 16th Dec 1868, laying down a scale of "Infant Diet," to be added to the Hospital diet scales published in G G O No 23 of the 6th Jany 1869, it is notified that in future one seer of fuel per diem will be allowed for each infant diet which may be ordered by the medical officer.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department No 1459, dated the 4th July 1873, the services of Surg-Maj M M Greenlow, of the Medical Department, late offg in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief

The following Order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Confirming the regimental order issued to the 1st Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 31st May 1873, permitting Lt A C La Queune, Wing Subaltern, to revert to his appointment as Offg Adjt of the Regt, and directing Capt W E Chambers to act as Wing Subaltern of the Corps.

At the recommendation of H E the C-in-C, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet rank of his rank being continued to Subadar Major Khansing "Bahadoor," of the 30th (Punjab) Regt of N I, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

With reference to G G O No 1156, dated 8th Nov 1872, and Foreign Department Notification No 1267, dated 6th June 1873, the services of Asst Surg O T Duke, M D, will be held to have been replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief from the 21st September 1872.

The undermentioned Officers of the S Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut-Cols John Henry Reynolds, Bombay S C, and Richard Rodney Ricketts, Madras S C,—2nd July 1873.

H E the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical Department :—

Surg.-Major D McDonald, M D, of the Medical Dept, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency (on leave), to be a Dep Surg General, with permanent rank, vice Depy Inspr G neral of Hospitals C Archer, M D, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

The services of Capt J Upperton, of the Bengal S C, Second in Comd and Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 9th June 1873.

Lieut F N Chalmers, of the Bengal S C, Sub-Assist Commissary General, 3rd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

That portion of P W Dept Notification No 423, dated 20th June last, transferring Mr F J Johnstone, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Central Provinces to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is cancelled.

The appointment by the Offg Chief Engr, of the Indus Valley Railway of the following persons as Temporary Overseers of the 2nd grade is confirmed, with effect from date of joining their appointments :—
Mr R Smith, Mr W Watson, and Mr R G Barrett.
Corporal J Devine, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, British Burmah, is permanently appointed to the P W Dept in the same grade, with effect from the 18th Sept 1872.
Sub-Condr G Mortimer, 2nd Class Barrack Master, is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the P W Dept as an Overseer of the 1st grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.
Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, H H the Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, has been granted by H M's Secretary of State leave for nine months, on medical certificate, in extension of the fifteen months' leave granted him in P W Dept's Not fication No 386, dated 17th Oct 1871.
Lt R J Morgan, Bengal S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr P DeL Lennox, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is allowed three months' leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr R C McKennie, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from Mysore to Bengal Provincial Establishment.
Col A F Baird, Bengal S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is allowed one month's leave, preparatory to furlough, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.
The undermentioned Apprentice Accountants in Bengal are appointed as Accountants, 4th grade, on probation, and are transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—
Mr J C Rees is appointed to the P W D as an Engr Apprentice and posted to British Burmah.
Mr J McKennie, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Central India, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D.
Mr E O V Haldane, Temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, Hydrabad, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the P W D.
The services of Mr W G L Cotton, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Offg Asst Secretary to the Government of India in the P W D, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the P W D, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 8th July 1873.
Mr H E Thompson, Supdt, 3rd grade, and Offg Supdt, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 21st Sept 1871.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	July 18	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	„ 19	11 A.M.	12½ A.M.
China	„ 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	„ 28	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 7 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—
For the United Kingdom.
Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday.....	July 18	Monday	Oct. 13
„	„ 25	„	„ 20
„	Aug. 1	„	„ 27
„	„ 8	„	Nov. 3
„	„ 15	„	„ 10
„	„ 22	„	„ 17
„	„ 29	„	„ 24
„	Sept. 5	„	Dec. 1
„	„ 12	„	„ 8
„	„ 19	„	„ 15
	7 P.M.		„ 22
Monday.....	Sept. 29	„	„ 29
„	Oct. 6		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday.....	Aug. 8
„	„ 29	„	Sept. 5

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	July 28	Tuesday.....	Oct. 21
„	Aug. 11	„	Nov. 4
„	„ 25	„	„ 18
„	Sept. 8	„	Dec. 2
„	„ 22	„	„ 16
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	„	„ 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

19th July 1873.	*10th Sept. 1873.	*7th Nov. 1873.
23rd „ „	13th „ „	10th „ „
26th „ „	17th „ „	14th „ „
*30th „ „	22nd „ „	17th „ „
2nd Aug. 1873.	*26th „ „	*21st „ „
6th „ „	29th „ „	24th „ „
*9th „ „	3rd Oct. 1873.	28th „ „
*13th „ „	6th „ „	1st Dec. 1873.
16th „ „	*10th „ „	5th „ „
20th „ „	13th „ „	8th „ „
23rd „ „	17th „ „	12th „ „
*27th „ „	20th „ „	15th „ „
30th „ „	*24th „ „	*19th „ „
3rd Sept. 1873.	27th „ „	22nd „ „
6th „ „	31st „ „	26th „ „
	3rd Nov. 1873.	29th „ „

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.
Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 4-30 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 2 annas, 1 tolah 4 annas, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year..... *ditto* ..... „	24	0	0
Three Months ..... *ditto* ..... „	14	0	0
One Month ..... *ditto* ..... „	5	0	0
One Week ..... *ditto* ..... „	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KATTYWAR, 8TH JULY.

THERE has been rain in several parts of the province during the last five days. Since yesterday the fall has been copious, and appearances indicate a continuance of this wet weather for some time longer.

The *Bombay Times*, which occasionally assumes to be an authority on matters relating to this province, has the following in its issue of the 2nd instant :—"It is strange that so litigious a province as Kattywar shall have been content with scarcely one or two native pleaders." I take the liberty to contradict this assertion. There are, I should say, in all about seventy pleaders, of whom half a dozen at least are not only persons of ability and education, but of gentlemanly habits and demeanour.

Further, the *Times*' own corresponodent, in his letter of 27th June, published in that paper of the 1st instant, remarks with regard to Mr. Peile's administration :—"The principle seems to be to remove natives from their posts and fill them up with Europeans, however fit the natives are for their duties." I am quite sure that Mr. Peile has not done such a thing, though from my experience of the province it would be a great public advantage if such were done. Not only would the measure be acceptable to the Chiefs, but in a province like this, the majority of the people of which are still in a half-benighted condition, the extension of European agency, even in subordinate posts, would command more confidence, and be attended with beneficial results.

AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I reproduce the following letter which I find in the columns of one of your contemporaries in the mofussil. The enquiry is a most proper one, and the opinion of "my legal friend" may do the gravest injustice to the "Positive" scheme. Are the distinguished agents of that scheme in Bombay warranted from anything in the articles of the Association, or elsewhere, to satisfactorily rebut "my legal friend's" gloomy view of the case? and if they are, will they come forward and disabuse the public mind? SEEKER.

16th July.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DECCAN HERALD."

SIR,—Supposing the above Company collapses like the late Albert or "European," and a telegram arrives to wind up either to-day or ten years hence—(of which chances the experienced public alone can form a better opinion than myself,—would its funds tend to London or remain in India?

My legal friend says they would go to London, because of the Company having started there; and if it is true, better to pay a higher rate and preserve our rights within the boundaries of India. INTENDING ASSURER.

BEEDER.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—

A few days ago a very interesting description appeared in your columns, regarding the ruins and ancient buildings at Bejapoor. Here, too, there are buildings of about the same date, which will vie with those in splendour if not in size; but unfortunately they have been neglected for years past and are fast going to decay.

The city of Beeder is situated at the edge of a laterite plateau, some 2,300 feet above the sea level and about 300 feet above the plain or valley of the Manjera, a confluent of the Godavery. The city is encompassed by a wall of basalt and a dry ditch with a glacis, which nearly hides the wall, and there are bastions at intervals, all more or less decayed. In former times it must have been a very formidable place to attack; as its name Beeder implies, without fear. The citadel is situated to the north: in it are the remains of numerous palaces, some of which were four and five storeys high, all built of cut trap. This citadel is a perfect labyrinth of arcades and underground passages. In one building there are supposed to be over 1,000 rooms, filled with arms and stones. A few years ago some of these were opened, in which some armour, arms, and buiscuits were found. The entrance to the citadel is to the south-east, through a zigzag passage protected by three gate-ways. Over the gate, there is a fine lofty dome, the interior of which was painted in bright colours at one time, and there are patches of paint still to be seen on the plaster. The second gate-way was covered with encoustic porcelain tile. In the interior are the ruins of palaces, one of which, the Rung Mhal (so called from its exterior and some of the interior walls being covered with slabs of painted porcelain or encaustic tile) is now being partially repaired by the Nizam's Government for the residence of some of their civil officers. Next to this are the remains of a very ancient palace, one court yard of which has been turned into a jail, the prisoners being located in an arcade and two domes forming a regular dungeon, and putting one in mind of Byron's description of the prison of Avillon—with all its horrors.

In one portion of this palace there is a well about 150 feet deep, with an inclined plain for a moat for raising the water to the fourth storey, where there is a reservoir from whence the water used to be held down the front of the building over an artificial fall forming a cascade, and also by pipes to fountains, of which there are several scattered about the court yards. The basin of one of these has been cut out of a single monolith of Porphory—some 12 feet in diameter and 4 feet high (the design being a most intricate geometrical figure). It is highly polished. There is a hummam, or Turkish bath, a mint, and an arsenal, and several powder magazines; and on one of the bastions lies a monster gun: not quite so large as the one at Bejapoor, but better finished. It is 19 inches in bore, and 5 across the muzzle, and 23 feet long. It is formed of bars of laminated iron, bound round with hoops beautifully welded and forged, the surface being well polished and bronzed. There is an Arabic inscription on it, in three places, in letters of gold inlaid into the iron. It is called the master of the *Plaeies*. Here, too, there is a tradition as to its wonderful length of range. There is a breach in a tank bund distant some seven miles from Beeder, which is attributed to a shot fired from this bastion with it. The gun must weigh over 20 tons. The mystery is how without proper engines and tools such a mass of metal could have been forged. It has not been cast, but built on much the same system as is now being adopted for forging the Woolwich infants at home, for which special machinery and forges have had to be made. The blacksmiths of those days must have been of a different race from their present successors, who I must say are the worst workmen I have ever had to do with. DRYASDUST.

BOMBAY.

LORD GEORGE EMMANUEL GORDON has turned up again in Poona.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Coomberwada on Monday.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up till Friday amounted to fifteen inches.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 75, from Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Gunnoo Kuttibs, a cartman, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks and was fined two rupees.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Monday a Hindoo woman named Suckoo was bitten by a mad dog at Khetwady third lane. The dog was killed and the woman was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A VICIOUS HORSE.—While a native ghorawalla was cleaning his master's horse on Monday, the animal turned round and bit the man's ear. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE MURDER OF A GOLDSMITH NEAR NERIAD.—We gave last week some particulars of the murder of a goldsmith near Neriad. From a Kaira paper we learn that the perpetrators of the crime have been arrested.

BOOKS IN THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—A circular has been issued by the Educational Department to the effect that no books which do not appear in the sanctioned list should be taught in the Government Schools.

MERITORIOUS SERVICES REWARDED.—We learn that Government have rewarded the long and meritorious services of Mr. Saidabhai, head constable of the Belsgaum Police, with a gold armlet and a piece of land in inam.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court a Goanese named Rozario Caitan, a tailor, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of trousers belonging to one Jose DeSilva, and sentenced to a month's hard labour.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Bhageewoman. The jury upon the evidence adduced came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by taking a dose of opium.

A NOTED THIEF.—Mahratta named Abba Ruckmu, a noted thief, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Bhoocwada and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th July, was 47 feet 8 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 38 inches 87 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 40 feet 4 tenths, the rainfall being 27 inches 24 cents.

ALLEGED MISERABLE CONDITION OF THE CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SATTARA.—A correspondent of a Marathi paper complains that there is not sufficient accommodation for the indoor patients in the Civil Hospital at Sattara. Many of the patients are made to lie in the verandah of the building, exposed to the wind and the rain.

THE NASSICK POLICE TORTURE CASE.—A native paper, in noticing the notorious Nassick police torture case, decided by the Session Judge of Thana, observes that Captain Wilson, the Superintendent of Police of the Nassick district, deserves great commendation for bringing to justice his own subordinates for the crimes they were guilty of.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a meeting of the several influential Parsee Justices of the Peace, held on Monday afternoon at Mazagon Castle, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the chair, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the eldest son of Sir Jamsetjee, was elected a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in room of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo named Canjee Mohunjee, a shop-keeper, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with driving a vehicle at Bapoo Khote Street in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring a Mahomedan lad. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10; five rupees to go to the father of the child as compensation.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	Fulton ..... Gurtner.
Polka	Magenta ..... Jacques.
Overture	Marco Spado ..... Auber.
Valse	Mahableshwur ..... Insoli
Selection	Vespers Sicilian ..... Verdi.
Galop	La Perichole ..... C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NEW NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns that the following new Native Justices of the Peace have been appointed by Government :—Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Dady Manockjee Limjee, Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, Vithul Bhow Dajee, Drs. Manockjee Adurjee, Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, and Shantaram Vithoji.

ACCIDENT BY THE USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Tuesday morning a Goanese, aged about fifty years, by name Antone Fernandes, was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, suffering from a gun-shot wound. It appears that on the evening of Monday, about half-past 7 o'clock, the man went to a paddy field adjacent to his house near Coorla, and while there he heard the report of a gun and fainted. On recovering he discovered that he had been wounded with small shot in the left buttock. He appeared to have seen no person in or about the field on going to it or on his return from the field, and also had not mentioned the circumstance to any one in the village. He came down to Bombay by the following morning train, and went to the hospital. He is not in danger. The police authorities have informed the chief constable of Coorla that he may make the necessary inquiries into the matter.

FLOWER SHOW AT POONA.—It is proposed to have a Flower Show this season as usual: gentlemen interested in this proposal are requested to meet Colonel Waddington at the Gymkhana to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. We hope that a large number of gentlemen will attend.—*Deccan Herald*, July 16.

REGATTA AT POONA.—A larger party of ladies and gentlemen than we have ever seen at a Scratch Regatta was present yesterday evening at the "Bunder Sulama" to witness the boat races. The whole thing was a complete success, and the races were admirably contested. We were sorry to see Mr. Joyner's boat lose in the last race by having to go out of its way, as another boat got round the buoy which his boat was making for. He can console himself by the assurance that the spectators admired the steady stroke of his crew, and that his defeat was the next thing to having gained the victory. The stroke of the winning boat was Mr. Tollemache and the fair Cox who gained the prize of the locket was Miss Watson. We congratulate the winners on their success in such a race where the current was so strong that it must have been a difficult matter to round the buoy.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—17TH JULY.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani, (Part heard).

MOTIONS.

334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Beevey.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Rattonchund — Leathes, Crawford and Beevey.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

374-72—J G Cama—Sorsmul Ramjus v Goculdas Khooshaldas—Chalk and Turner.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navelbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya.

286-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Javerbai and another v Mancooverbai widow—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

SUNG CAUSES.

161-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Khyranboo v. Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dosabhoy Moonshi—Janardhun.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

396-73—Mody—Wamonrow Rajaram v Luximbai widow and another—NS appearances.

181-72—Jefferson and Payne—Champa Premajee v Moolchund Vundravun—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

223-72—Remington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luximbai widow and another—Chalk and Turner.

355-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty and Fletcher.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Tejpal Bahijee—K Morojee.

278-72—V Hurrychund—Walloo Goonajee and another v Khoja Bawa Peerally—M M Munshi.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

275-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Thavurdass Khimchund v Chellaram Nathmull—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Tyebjee and Sayani.

601-72—In person—Vulloo Gunajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

690-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—S-Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Fazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Soondersee Govindjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cawasjee—Dheerow Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collectorh of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during the month of June 8,66,376 lbs. (2,253 bales,) of cotton of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,47,400, were shipped from Ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. 5,84,472 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,53,375, were shipped to London, 2,81,904, lbs., valued at Rs. 94,125, to Hongkong.

A BILL has been proposed in the New York Legislature which stipulates that every room above the second floor in the hotels or inns of incorporated cities of the state shall be provided with a rope or chain-ladder that will reach to the ground, as a means of escape in case of fire.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain B. Henderson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. B. E. Hamilton. For Bahrein—Lieut. W. G. Cox and one second class; and eleven deck passengers for different ports.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain Caboara, arrived yesterday from Genoa after a voyage of twenty-two days, calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Catania, Port Said, Suez and Aden. The Arabia brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Skinner, Mrs. Grey, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and three companions, and Mr. Clark.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. SUNDA, 1,217 tons, Captain W. H. G. Hocken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (June 23rd), calling at Singapore, Penang, and Galle, &c., with the China Mail and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—28 boxes glass bangles, 4 packages tea, 583 packages sugarcandy, 1 basket mangostein, 200 slabs tin, 100 packages fire-clay, 2 boxes gold leaves, 556 packages silk, 45 cases beads, 77 cases silk piece-goods, 23 packages silk goods, 27 packages umbrellas, 10 packages merchandise, 7 packages preserves, and 1 box stationery. From Penang—284 slabs tile, 208 bags bags black pepper, 10 bags white pepper, 50 bags rice, 7 cases mace, 3 bags tapioca, 3 baskets mangosteen, 8 bags sugar, and 5 packages baggage. She brought 18 coils rope for Alexandria and many packages of tea for London; and the following passengers :—Mr. Somjee, and four deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
4 58 m	3 1	Thursday 17	10 51 m	2 7
5 53 a	4 4		11 40 a	5 0
6 14m	3 2	Friday 18	0 4m	1 8
5 55 a	3 5		.....	.....
7 37 m	3 6	Saturday 19	0 13 m	5 3
6 57 a	3 9		1 23 a	1 3
8 59 m	4 0	Sunday 20	1 45 m	5 5
8 7 a	2 5		2 38 a	1 1
9 46 m	4 10	Monday 21	2 41 m	5 9
9 8 a	2 6		3 42 a	1 6
10 35 m	5 5	Tuesday 22	3 35 m	6 1
10 0 a	2 9		4 34 a	1 11
11 15 m	5 8	Wednesday ... 23	4 21 m	6 4
10 46 a	3 0		5 16 a	2 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 17th, 1h. 48m. P. M.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. J.A. Forbes was elected deputy chairman in the room of Mr. J. Macalister, proceeded to Europe, and the following resolution was passed :—Proposed by Mr. Walter Lang (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), seconded by Mr. R. B. Sedgwick (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), and carried unanimously—"That a special committee be appointed to consider the resolution of Government passed in February last, on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act, and to report to the Chamber as to the answer that should be given to the same, on or before the annual general meeting to be held about the beginning of October next."

The committee to consist of the following gentlemen :—The chairman (Hon. J. K. Bythell), Mr. J. E. Smith (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), Mr. W. E. Hall (Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.), Mr. H. E. Bright (Messrs. Wallace and Co.), Mr. J. Graham (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), Mr. W. Lang, (Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.), Mr. R. Ewing (Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.), Mr. Peel (Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.), Mr. Lord (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), Mr. Manuel (Messrs. Ralli Brothers), Mr. Nolke (Messrs. Volkart Brothers), Mr. Oldfield (Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.), Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.), and Mr. A. Blascheck (the Austrian Trading Co.

A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTLEWALLA.

Mr. Starling, for the Official Assignee, moved under section 26 of the Act for an order calling upon Rustomjee Ruttonjee, son of the insolvent, who died at Damaun some time ago, Merwanjee Shapoorjee, his English clerk, and Premchund Roychund, his broker and friend, to show cause why they should not be examined by the Court in respect of certain property belonging to the deceased insolvent, and why they should not be restrained by order of the Court from parting with certain property of the insolvent, now in their possession or under their control. The application was based on the affidavit of a creditor, who claimed Rs. 3,50,000. Insolvent, while at Damaun, agreed to pay the creditor Rs. 40,000 on his signing a deed of composition, and afterwards at the rate of 15 per cent. The creditor was offered pearls and Government promissory notes, of the value of Rs. 40,000, which he declined to receive and left Damaun with the understanding that he should be paid Rs. 40,000 in cash at Bombay. The son Rustomjee Ruttonjee was sent to Bombay with the money in, currency notes, but hearing of his father's death, he left again for Damaun without paying the money. The affidavit charged Rustomjee Ruttonjee, Merwanjee Shapoorjee, and Narayen Shamjee and Co., with acting in collusion in Suit No. 698 of 1873 in order to prevent the Official Assignee from having an inspection of the books of the firm. It was alleged that Rustomjee, Merwanjee, and Premchund had taken possession of considerable property of the insolvent, Premchund himself having an interest therein. Mr. Starling also asked his Lordship under section 21 to give the Official Assignee the assistance of the Court in seizing any property of the insolvent he could.

The Commissioner granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, but said he was not disposed to grant an order for seizing insolvent's property.

RE JANARDHUN NARAYEN.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of an opposing creditor opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order, on the ground of insolvent's extravagance as appeared upon the schedule, and because he had not filed his schedule within twenty-one days after being put into jail. The insolvent stated he was a clerk drawing a salary of Rs. 71-8 a month and had good prospects, but would lose his appointment if kept longer in jail. The Commissioner said insolvent has failed to file his schedule within the required time, and the schedule showed extravagance on his part. He spent one sum of Rs. 1,000 for his son's marriage when he was only receiving a small salary, which showed that he was not a meritorious person. For these reasons his Lordship refused the application for an interim order.

RE GOVERDHUNDAS KHUTTAH.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. An opposing creditor opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent, a merchant, had deposited no books with the Official Assignee; remarking that, if he was released from jail, he would employ his time in altering the books.

Mr. Budroodin said that the books were not in insolvent's possession, but were with a partner of his. Insolvent had paid all his creditors eight annas in the rupee, except the opposing creditor who detained him in jail.

The Commissioner granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Bhickajee Jairam, a contractor, Rs. 671. Patrick Higgins, a writer, Rs. 1,916. Chandrya Maukin, a carpenter, Rs. 452. Robert Elliott and George Vincent Easdon, engineers, Rs. 1,154. Ahmedkhan Jumalkhan, a coppersmith, Rs. 1,775. Nittaram Ponjaram, a merchant, Rs. 81,337. Sugajee Noor Mahomed, a butcher, Rs. 11,741. Fazulally Sooltanjee, a merchant, Rs. 2,431. Ignacio Poeta, a writer, Rs. 637. Mahomed Arbee, a hawker, Rs. 345. Ebrahim Essack Rahimtoola, a labourer, Rs. 273. Dhunjee Walljee, a merchant, Rs. 17,651. Framjee Adurjee, a fitter, Rs. 1,788. Muccun Gopal, a blacksmith, Rs. 5,928, Hajee Ibrahim Sulleman, a merchant, Rs. 10,990.

THE SECRET PREPARATIONS FOR DISRUPTION.—The Rev. Mr. Cullen, of Kelty, in addressing his congregation on Sunday, the 1st inst., said that a disruption in the Free Church had all but taken place. The Masonic Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, had been taken for the meetings of the Constitutional Assembly. A Moderator had been fixed upon, a solemn protest had been drawn up and a notary public was in waiting to serve it upon the Assembly as soon as the overture was passed into a law. An address to the people about a Sustentation Fund, on the original plan of Dr. Chalmers, was drawn up, and a deed of separation was ready for signatures. Indeed, a number of ministers and elders, in anticipation of a disruption, had signed that document on the Wednesday afternoon during the discussion, and he thought it proper to mention that he was one of that number, as he had no difficulty in determining what was his duty in the matter. It so happened, however, that considerable concessions had been proposed by Dr. Candlish and his party, and to his (Mr. Cullen's) surprise, the greater part of the minority were satisfied with these, and so the anticipated disruption was averted. He was still of opinion that the disruption should have taken place. . . .—*Kinross Weekly Register.*

THE GREAT TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.

NINTH DAY.

YESTERDAY this trial terminated, and probably the verdict will astonish many people who were not acquainted with the jury to whom the decision in this important case had been entrusted. Mr. Justice Green summed up with considerable clearness, setting forth the evidence which should not be trusted and the evidence which should. Of the latter description was the evidence of Mr. McDermott and the jemadar, both of whom, perhaps not wilfully but at all events carelessly, had made such mistakes in their evidence as were sufficient to throw discredit on their testimony; but of the former description was the evidence which had been adduced by the much-reviled Mr. Souter and Mr. Brown. The attacks which Mr. Anstey had made upon these persons were denounced by his Lordship. The attack upon Mr. Souter was, he said, a "most scandalous, disgraceful, and unfounded one;" as to Mr. Brown, "nothing whatever had been established against his character or against the substantial accuracy of his statements." He also made a passing allusion to the attacks which had been aimed at the Bench, and replied to them that if such a memorial had ever been signed against him as had been agreed to by the Parsee community in 1865 against Mr. Anstey, who was then an occupant of the Bench, he would have retired from the country and hidden his face in shame and confusion. After advising the jury which of the prisoners he thought should be found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, he left the case in their hands. After an absence of an hour and a half the jury returned with a verdict of "not guilty" for all the prisoners. The excitement in Court at once became immense, and showed unmistakably how much, from one cause or another outside of the real importance of the case itself, the feelings of the Parsee community have been agitated by the trial. The prisoners were regarded as heroes; and as they stepped from the dock, they were congratulated and hand-shaken on every side; even when they reached the street the congratulations had not ceased, and here and there the spectacle was to be seen of a whilom prisoner in the Great Towers of Silence Riot Case being taken round the neck by an enthusiastic relation or co-religionist.

As on the previous days of the trial the following counsel appeared :—Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Mansfield for Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

On the sitting of the Court at 10 o'clock,

Mr. Anstey said—I have consulted with my learned friends who appear with me for the other prisoners whom I do not represent, and after going through the evidence taken, we are of opinion that there is no necessity for us to go into any evidence for the defence. Consequently we shall not trouble the jury with any evidence.

Mr. Ferguson—I claim my right to reply upon the cases cited by Mr. Anstey, unless your Lordship think it unnecessary to do so.

The Judge—I do not think it necessary.

The learned Judge then summed up as follows: Gentlemen of the Jury,—It now becomes my duty to address some observations to you on this case, and on the evidence that has been given, but more particularly on the law of the subject. I myself thoroughly agree with the exposition of the relative functions of the judge and the jury in criminal trials so eloquently expressed by Mr. Erskine in the case of the King v. the Dean of St. Asaph. But the particular passage which I so thoroughly adopt was not, I think, brought to the attention to the jury, and that is that to try a case with harmony the jury "should listen to the opinions of the judge upon the evidence and upon the law with that respect and attention which his legal learning and honest intention must and always ought to carry along with them." With that exposition of the relative functions of judge and jury I thoroughly agree; and I also thoroughly agree with him, that you are the only judges as to what amount of credibility is to be apportioned to the evidence, whether evidence establishes intention, whether evidence proves certain facts. And you are also the persons whose minds must form the final conclusion of guilty or not guilty—a conclusion in which of course an element of law as well as an element of fact must enter; but in the language of Lord Erskine, the jury where trials are conducted with that harmony which is the object of our legal constitution, should listen to the opinions of the judge upon the evidence and upon the law with respect and attention. And that is the only claim which I put forward on the present occasion for your consideration. I shall now address you upon the evidence and upon the law, and it will remain for you, of your free will, to say what degree of weight you attach to that expression of opinion. There is, gentlemen, one particular phrase in this address of Mr. Erskine's—which is no doubt one of the greatest specimens of forensic eloquence which we have preserved to us—that I would particularly direct your attention to; that is, that the counsel in that case, though stoutly contending against the proceedings that the judge thought fit to take in the case, still attributes *honest* intentions to the person who presided in that Court. That, no doubt, might be expected from a man who, in his bearing, and manners, and language was—as Mr. (afterwards Lord) Erskine was in every way—a gentleman. I think, gentlemen, that I have a right to claim from the jury also a respectful attention on the ground of honest intention. Certain expressions fell from one of the counsel for the defence which I am certainly not disposed to pass over without comment. These expressions were that he attributed to some one—it was not very plainly intimated who—it might be the learned counsel for the prosecution; but since he has expressed his intention of not calling evidence, I have no doubt as to what was intended, although while that was an open question I was disposed to put the most favourable construction on the language of the learned counsel. Such expressions as "a wish to convict," and an intention to persuade or attempt to persuade the jury to convict, on several occasions dropped from the lips of that learned counsel which I do not intend to pass without observation. Gentlemen, I have been some years in Bombay, and many of you no doubt have also, and I can certainly say that in my experience, this Court, with one exception, has enjoyed the consideration and the appreciation of the community, both native and European, for an impartial desire to do justice between man and man. I remember—it is a matter of public notoriety which made a great impression on your minds, I have no doubt, at the time, as it certainly did on mine, but I will recall it to your recollection—at the end of 1865 there was assembled a large meeting of the native community. I forget whether it was presided over, but it was certainly in a great measure led by the generally acknowledged leader of the Parsee community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and at that meeting—a most respectable and influential meeting—all the various sections of the community were assembled. On that occasion a certain memorial was adopted, and certainly I hope, gentlemen, in all my conduct on the Bench, to gain the graceful recognition which that meeting gave to the general independence and impartiality of the judges of this Court. I mention this in order to show you that I have an honest fear of incurring the disapproval of any portion of the community, whether European or native, as to my impartiality in the administration of justice. That meeting, as I say, adopted a memorial in which they expressed their general confidence in the administration of justice by the High Court, as they had previously done in the Supreme Court, and they further stated that that confidence had been to a great extent undermined by recent occurrences. They proposed that a certain judge who then sat on the Bench should be removed from his post, and they described his conduct on the Bench more especially in the administration of criminal justice in these terms :—

"Your petitioners regret that they are unable to confine their complaint of Mr. Justice Anstey to his proceeding on the Civil Side of the High Court, but are obliged to extent it to his conduct as a criminal judge. He has exhibited in that capacity an unseemly desire on several occasions to secure the conviction of the accused, and has manifested an eagerness to convict which would be unbecoming in a prosecuting counsel; but in a judge cannot, they think, be too highly reprobated. The punishments which he has awarded have, many of them, been conspicuous for unusual and indiscriminate severity. In some cases they have been accompanied by observations which could not fail to create an impression that the judge took a vindictive pleasure in sentencing the offender and inflicting the heaviest pains and penalties permitted by the law. The lamentable consequence is, that a sympathy for culprits most injurious to the interests of society, is created amongst the public; the natural detestation of crime in the public mind is weakened; and the more lenient of the community are induced to abstain from prosecuting offenders. Juries, too, it is to be apprehended, will hesitate to convict from fear lest the offence charged should be visited by a wholly incommensurate punishment."

Now, gentlemen, whether I hold this office of judge a short or a long time, certainly if a large meeting of my native fellow-citizens passed such an opinion on me, I should retire immediately from this land and hide my head in shame and confusion. With these remarks, gentlemen, with regard to what I consider the imputations that were cast on the impartiality of the Bench and on the man who at present addresses you, I feel sure that I am quite within my function in addressing them to you. Everything that passes in Court before a jury is a matter for observation by the Court if it thinks fit. It is right to make these remarks, and I do so with the object of stating that on the present occasion, as I have ever striven to do, I am endeavouring to do justice between party and party, between the prosecution and the prisoners. Now, gentlemen, I will make some observations on this case generally, and I would first state that it must be a matter of general interest that right, however well founded they may be, should be asserted and enforced so as to preserve the general peace of the community. There is ample remedy provided by the law of this country against trespassers without resorting to forcible means. Section 15 of Act XIV. of 1859 provides that persons who are dispossessed of moveable property otherwise than by due course of law, in a proceeding in which they have merely to prove the fact that they were in possession on a certain day, and that another person dispossessed them by force, they can recover possession without being put to the trouble of proving the title in any way whatever. Of course we know that many persons in possession of land may have a difficulty in making out their title, and this provision was no doubt introduced into the Act to meet cases of that kind. In this case, however unlawful, and however destitute of right, may have been the entry of Mr. Duffy and his servants, or of Coorjee Prapjee and Jacob Jumal on this ground on the 27th of March last, those in previous possession had an ample remedy before them. They had nothing more to do than to bring their suit in the civil side of this Court and say, "We or our tenants were in possession of the land on the 27th March, and Mr. Duffy and his men came into possession otherwise than by due course of law," and that could be the only issue which the Court would have to examine for establishing the simple facts, and the plaintiff, whether Manockjee Dorabjee or the Parsee Punchayet, would have succeeded and recovered possession whatever the title was. That provision of the Legislature, gentlemen, has removed all excuse for forcible entry. There is ample remedy provided on the civil side of the Court, and I express my opinion most confidently that whoever gave the advice—assuming for the moment that the prisoners or any one else did take forcible possession of this ground and did do the acts that are alleged against them—I say that was a perfectly unjustifiable proceeding and they were badly advised. There was an ample remedy provided for them in the civil court. They would have had every advantage. They would not have had to go with the title but merely to prove possession: therefore I say that, according to the law of this country, it is quite unnecessary to resort to anything like a forcible entry, the civil law providing an adequate remedy in such a case, and whoever advised the parties to assert their rights by forcible means will certainly, in my opinion, come under the cognizance of the law, and whether the facts be considered proved or not, be liable to punishment. In this case there is no new law in the Penal Code. It has been referred to as if a new-fangled law had been introduced, but in substance it has been the law of England for the last 500 years. Act V. of Richard I., passed nearly 500 years ago, is still in force, and its simple language puts the matter in a clear light: "Also the King directeth that no one make any entry into any land or tenement but in cases where entry is given by the law, and in such cases not with strong hand nor multitude of people, but only with peaceful and easy manner; and if ever any man shall do otherwise and be convicted he shall be punished by imprisonment of his body, and be removed of the King's will." That is the law of England with regard to forcible entrance, and is the substance of the corresponding passage in the Penal Code. I shall call your attention also to the fact that the mere actual occupation of the premises in question, or the reception of the rents and profits, is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of possession. As a matter of fact, there is no doubt that Mr. Duffy and his workmen were in actual occupation from the 27th March till the 4th April. The workmen were living in the chawl, and Mr. Duffy was living in his tent, so that they were in actual occupation of the premises, and that is *prima facie* evidence of seizing. So that, however good the rights of any man may be, if he asserts that right with multitude of people, he is amenable to the criminal law if not to a civil action. The cases cited by the learned counsel do not appear, to the limited intelligence of the Court, to have the slightest bearing or relevance to the question at issue. With one exception, which has been overruled, they were all cases of civil actions brought for damages. If Mr. Duffy had been here before the Court and seeking damages for being turned out of his possession, the defendants against whom that action for assault or trespass was brought would have a very good answer. It is quite clear that if a man comes into your ground and you turn him out, using no unnecessary violence—and with regard to that there is considerable latitude—you are not liable if you prove your title, and it is good ground for your recovering damages against the man. But the question as to a riot or an unlawful assembly is quite different. If the language used is of such a character as to cause intimidation or fear, the criminal law steps in and says that is an offence against the Queen's peace. It seems to me to be one of the A. B. C. principles of

MEMORANDUM BY COL. ALEX. FRASER, R.E.C.B., ON MR. ORMISTON'S SCHEME FOR DEEP WATER BERTHAGE FOR SHIPS AND STEAMERS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RECLAMATIONS (ELPHINSTONE)

1. HAVING arrived at Bombay on the 3rd April, I immediately placed myself in communication with the authorities on the second part of my mission to Bombay, which was to confer with the local authorities on the subject of a "steam basin in Elphinstone work." I may state here that the Bombay Government have now submitted to the Government of India a draft Bill for the organization of a Port Trust, which has, I understand, been approved.

2. The Secretary of State's orders seem to dispose of the question of wet docks, on which a Committee reported in 1867, and whether they do so or not the Bombay Government have disposed of it, and I certainly endorse the views of this Government as expressed in the 32nd paragraph of its Resolution (No. 1036 C. W.—3028 of 1867, dated 21st December, 1867) on its Report of the Committee, to the effect that "they are of opinion that a sufficient area of tidal basin, such as that suggested by Mr. Ormiston, and advocated by the section of the Committee that dissents, should be constructed in addition to the boat basins already contemplated." I of course suppose that tidal basins for the largest class of ships or steamers entering the port are meant, that they can be attained without undue expense, and that they can be maintained as regards dredging of silt at no considerable cost.

3. I may here remark that the majority of the Committee mentioned in the last paragraph were in favour of wet docks,—i. e., docks in which ships would be borne on impounded tides, while the minority preferred the existing system of ships lying in the stream,—proper arrangements being made for landing cargo in boats at wharves and boat basins. The Government of Bombay were of opinion that there was no necessity for wet dock (at present at least, 1867), but that open tidal basins for ships should be constructed.

4. It seems to me clear that, from a sanitary point of view, which formed one of the chief difficulties of the Committee, the objections in regard to wet docks will be entirely met by the construction of deep tidal basins, whereby a deep body of water constantly changed by the ever-varying tides will be substituted for the present exposed mud boat basins, or for the shallower water which would be contained in such basins were they only excavated to the draft of boats. In this respect I have no doubt that the area occupied by a few ships, in deep water at all times, would be more wholesome than the same area occupied by shallower water with numbers of boats and still more numerous crews upon it.

5. The orders of the Secretary of State would apparently limit further operations to the Elphinstone work. But I would quote observations of the Dock Committee in favour of the Moody Bay reclamation as a site for docks:—

"In concluding its review of the question of wet docks in its commercial aspect, the Committee would point out that Moody Bay is an admirable site for the purposes of trade, being equi-distant from and close to the godowns of the fert ard native town, suited alike for the requirements of the English merchant and the native trader." Again—

"When the trade of Bombay has increased to such an extent that there is no longer room for it in docks situated in convenient places adjacent to the trade centres, it will be time enough to construct auxiliary docks in less convenient and more remote situations." And again—

"There can be no doubt that the most valuable wharfage frontage of the whole Island of Bombay is concentrated between Mazagon and the Wellington (Apollo) piers."

Both the Elphinstone and Moody Bay works are situated between these limits, and on this point the Committee went on to say—

"There can be no doubt that, in an engineering point of view, the site of the entrance at Moody Bay is much superior to any other point near the fort or native town, as a channel only 1,000 feet in length will require to be dredged, and that for an average depth of only 3 feet. If the Elphinstone Company carry out their deep-water basins, they will require to dredge a channel about half a mile in length, and even then a depth of only 24 feet at neap tides will be obtained, whereas at Moody Bay a greater depth can be obtained." And again—

"The situations (i.e., these Moody Bay and Elphinstone works) are equally favourable, but the depth of water and the approaches are superior in Moody Bay."

The members who dissented from the majority of the Committee which reported in favour of wet docks, while viewing the question generally as stated in paragraph 3, stated, however, that "having regard to the fact that it is desirable to provide accommodation for vessels which it would be inconvenient to bring alongside a wharf to unload heavy machinery, &c., and still more for the yearly increasing steam traffic, we think it most important that one or more deep tidal basins, in which large vessels could lie, should be constructed. There is no reasonable doubt that this can be done."

6. In 1867, therefore, the question was narrowed to that for providing for some deep ships deep tidal basins, either at Moody Bay or in the Elphinstone reclamation. The Committee recommended the former, especially as the latter was then in the hands of a private company.

7. In 1870-71, however, as already stated, the Elphinstone Company works were taken over by the Government, and the Bombay Government then represented the necessity of provision being made for the better accommodation for the trade of this port, in respect to facilities for landing and shipping cargoes that arrive and depart in steam ships by the Red Sea and other routes. To admit of this, Colonel Kennedy wrote—"It is essential that a pier should be constructed which shall be available for this class of vessels, and which shall extend into deep water, and afford facilities for the largest steamers at all states of the tide."

But it seems to me that this is just the class of vessels for which the tidal basins were intended, and as the pier was to take 264,000 tons, or the total tonnage of steamers then calculated upon as entering the port, the pier would apparently be in lieu of the tidal basins.

8. Hence we have apparently three competitive schemes:—

I. The basin in the Elphinstone work, on which, including the Musjid and Carnac basins and bunders, two millions sterling have been spent, the interest on which the port will have to meet.

II. The Moody Bay basins, on which has been spent about half a million, on which no interest is chargeable to the port.

III. And the pier on which it is proposed to spend 25 or 30 lakhs, on which interest will be chargeable, if it be carried out.

9. It would seem clear that it should be the object of the Port Trust to push forward to completion works which are the furthest advanced, which are in the most favourable position for trade, and for which they are liable to pay interest, without incurring fresh liabilities for a work which would have no connection with the expensive works already undertaken, for which they would also have to pay interest, and which could not be completed probably much before accommodation to a greater extent than that suggested for the pier (six steamers) could be provided in the Elphinstone work. The Musjid basin of 9 acres is alone calculated to hold nine steamers. There is no doubt in my mind that, till the wharf and basin arrangement in the Elphinstone works are completed, the large amount of land which has been reclaimed, and which will, without doubt become a most valuable property will remain unsaleable at its real value, and the money expended on it comparatively unproductive. It is considered by Mr. Ormiston that the Musjid basin can be completed in about four years, and the Elphinstone in seven, and as the former will hold a larger number of steamers than the pier will accommodate, it seems on all accounts preferable to press forward these works till they assume a productive condition, if, as before said, it can be done at a reasonable cost.

10. Instead of incurring fresh liabilities in constructing a pier unconnected with the works already in hand, and which in the land estate seem likely to give an early return for the money expended, I think the object of the Port Trust should be to improve the system of lighterage with the new wharfage space, which has been provided, till the deep-water basins are ready. This system was shown to be as bad as it well could be by the Committee of 1867. This improvement would effect the whole shipping of the port, whereas the pier would only affect the steamers, and, I should say, have an injurious effect on the freedom of native craft, which seeks to avoid spring tides in deep water, into which it would be wholly forced by the projection of so long a pier. The native trade in native bottoms seems to me so great at Bombay that its convenience should be consulted by the Government as much as that carried in large foreign ships.

With such an improvement in the present means of landing and lording goods, I think the trade might well bear the inconvenience of the existing system for the (say) year longer that it would take to construction the Musjid basin than would be required for the construction of the pier.

11. Therefore on all accounts, whether it be in the interests of the trade, or in those of the port, imperially or locally, it seems of the highest importance that the Elphinstone works should be pushed on vigorously to completion at the earliest possible date, and that, considering the large imperial stake, the Government of India would be both wise and safe in lending the money freely on these objects on the security of this very valuable property.

12. It is quite true that the Government of Bombay have lately endeavoured to sell some land (which was put up as a feeler of the public pulse), and that the highest bid was Rs. 25 a square yard, against an upset price of Rs. 40; but, as I have said before, it is not yet time to sell the land; until the works are completed, it will not be saleable for its full value, but once a prospect of a completion of the basins, or of giving other facilities for the landing of goods direct from ships, be made manifest to the public, the land will become highly valuable, and will sell, I should say, at most remunerative rates. It must become, as situated close to docks or basins or wharves for large ships, the most valuable property in all Bombay; and I think it a great pity that either attention or money should be diverted to any other object than that of the prosecution of these works.

* * * * * * *

13. I think, provided the approaches can be opened with no more difficulty, that the Moody Bay reclamation would have been of the two the better site for the first basin, but its condition is not nearly so advanced as that of the Elphinstone work, and the difference in position is not of importance as compared with early completion. I would, however, recommend some progress with the Moody Bay works to bring it into a condition to supplement the Elphinstone basins should they be practicable. The dredging operations, moreover, to be carried out on the Elphinstone works, may possibly operate favourably and economically in advancing the reclamation of the Moody Bay works; whereas if the latter were put in hand first, the whole of the material dredged from the bottom would have to be carried out to sea, instead of being, as may possibly be the case if the Elphinstone work be first undertaken, deposited in advancing further reclamation.

14. In the 8th Annual Report of the Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (28th August, 1867), it was said that "it appears that in addition to what has been spent, there is required to complete the whole work a further sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 which will make a total of Rs. 2,60,00,000 or deducting 10,00,000 for plant in round figures 2½ crores of rupees. Now, the land available for the company's purposes, after deducting roads, &c., will be as follows:—

		Square yards.
In the Land Estate	.....	* 463,960
Do.	Dock.....?.....	396,347
Do.	Graving Dock	27,408
	Total.....	887,715

So that, roughly the cost of the whole reclamation (including sea walling, construction of dock dredging, &c.) spread over the available area of land may be expected to amount to about Rs. 28 per square yard."

Such completion of the estate involved, however, only "dredging out the basins and the deep-water approach to 13 feet at extreme low water, which gives 24 feet at high water of neaps, and 31 feet more at springs."

There arrangements were to give 8 acres and 900 lineal yards of wharfage in each of the Musjid and Nicol basins, and 34 acres with 1,650 lineal yards of wharfage in the Elphinstone basin, while the latter could be extended as required by jetties.

The Directors further stated that it was—

"From the sale of the land estate that it has always been contemplated that the means of completing the reclamation should be forthcoming. Three years ago (writing in 1867) it was, they said, sanguinely anticipated that the land, then as it appeared so urgently wanted, would be eagerly bought up as it was produced. The native town seemed pent up to overflowing, traffic was checked, and all sanitary laws placed at defiance by an overcrowding of the population without parallel in the most densely populated European towns. Property stood at an extravagantly high price, and as there seemed inexhaustible wealth available, it was anticipated that, the opportunity being given to it, the native town would at once and spontaneously burst its bonds and spread over the land shortly to be provided. But the crisis which soon overtook Bombay placed an unexpected check over the progress of events, and so far it has been impossible to make any sales of land. But the actual position of affairs has not undergone any intrinsic change. The same overcrowding continues, trade is as pent up as ever, and property in the line of the present foreshore continues to command exorbitant values. The conclusion is inevitable that the present state of depression can be of but temporary duration. It will be found, when the land estate and *its accessories* shall have been completed, it will be readily taken up at prices which will remunerate the Company."

From what I have already said, it will be seen that my opinion is that what the Company expected by the completion of the accessories the Government may also expect, but at the same time I think that one or two portions of the land might be put up to auction *without a reserved price*, or at a small one—say Rs. 25 per square yard. There is no doubt the land is wanted, and an impetus to its sale, after all accessories are provided, is alone required.

The actual building once commenced, the land would, I should say, go off at once; some small portions might well be sacrificed with this object.

15. It would seem from what I have said that I am an advocate for basins, and an opposer of piers, and no doubt, the cost being the same, I am so. But I would here remark that I think the possibility of keeping the basins open from silt without unreasonable cost is open to question. Nothing can be judged from the action of silt in the shallow basins already excavated, as none are dredged out (except the channels to the docks of the Government and P. and O. Company, and the expense incurred in which, especially during the south-west monsoon, is, I believe, considerable†) but are on a level with, or above the level of, the mud banks outside. The action of silt in deep channels dug below such level might be very different, especially when dredged across the tides, and must be confessedly experimental, and should therefore be carried out—if carried out at all—with great caution. It may be possible that a pier system carried out from the Elphinstone work and the railway at Warree Bunder may be the best to start with. From my own experience I don't believe ships can lie alongside any pier south of Cross Island all the year round, by reason of the sea which would often be "on" in the south-west monsoon‡ and it would not be a financially sound arrangement to neglect the works on which so much money has been spent, and which promise so well if more immediately connected with the shipping. But both financially and from an engineering point of view, it might be quite a sound plan to carry out a pier from the Warree Bunder, and another from Musjid Bunder, and connect their heads by similar arrangements—dredging the front—for the deepest ships, which would lie alongside such connection comfortably under cover of Cross Island; provided the first cost of the basins and that of after maintenance were likely to prove too great to be in any way remunerative. Of course, dredging in the direction of the tides would be a very different thing to dredging across the tides or in enclosed basins. But on this point I must reserve opinion till I can examine the estimates and borings, and get the Chief Engineer's views.

16. In order, however to place what is proposed by the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Works, briefly before the Governor-General, I put certain questions to Mr. Ormiston to be found, with the replies, in Appendix A. From these replies (which I have received subsequently to what I have written in the previous paragraphs, but which I see no cause for altering), Lord Northbrook will learn that it is proposed to expend to complete certain works:—

	£
On the Elphinstone Basin.....	503,146
" Musjid Basin.....	143,396
" Channels.....	118,997
" Dredging Plant.....	120,000
	985,449
Contingencies, at 10 per cent.....	98,545
	£1,083,994

or taking out the dredging plant, which would be available for other works, the further expenditure will be about one million sterling.

(To be Continued.)

† Captain Henry informs me that Rs. 15,000 a year is required to keep a channel open 70 feet wide at its narrowest part.

‡ My statement Appendix C., shows that the popular idea that there is little trade in that season is fallacious.

WHILE enjoying water-fowl shooting with Lord Walsingham, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh lost, some time ago, a very large diamond which dropped from its setting. Several men have been engaged for weeks past in searching for the lost treasure. The Prince had offered a rewarded of £50, and few days ago one of the Prince's own men found it among the grass. The Prince distributed the £50 among the men.

THE LARGEST GUN METAL MARINE CASTING EVER MANUFACTURED.—The firm of Messrs. Dunlop & Meredith, of the Cliff House Ironworks, West Hartlepool, have just completed the heaviest gun metal casting ever produced in this country—viz., the stern frame for a Brazilian armour-clad man-of-war of 5,400 tons register, now in course of building at the shipyard of Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, of Cubitt Town, London. The dimensions of this monster work are 26½ feet by 21 feet in length, and 9 ft. 10 in. between the frames. The "boss" through which the shaft of the propeller is to pass measures 2 ft. 9 in. in internal, and 3 ft. 9 in. external diameter, and the estimated weight of the whole is upwards of 25 tons. The outerpost is 22 by 10 inches in thickness, and the inner one, which is "stepped" to receive the armour plates, is from 7½ in. down to 1½ in. thick. In addition to this highly successful work, the above firm have been entrusted with the order to cast the stem and rudder frame, equally massive works of the same material.—*Scotsman.*

THERE is a popular notion that "horsy" associations and employments are eminently favourable to health. Nobody ever heard of a groom or stable-helper being unwell, and Charles Dickens never more nearly reflected a popular belief than when he started the speculation that postboys were virtually immortal. Indeed contact with animals generally is supposed to have a revivifying or rejuvenescent influence; the atmosphere of a cow-house, or "byre," appears to many a very fount of life, which the visitor may inhale with the certainty that his pulmonary and nervous organization is indubitably strengthened thereby. This idea will obtain confirmation from a report which Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer of Marylebone, has just addressed to the vestry. The doctor has a keen scent for nuisances and has done as much perhaps as any one district authority in the metropolis to make his vast straggling constituency sweeter and healthier than he found it; and he has just unearthed the comparatively fresh topic of "living over stables." He points out that there are 128 mews in Marylebone; and that each contains on an average from 12 to 15 stables, the lofts of which are generally occupied by human beings. On a moderate calculation, there are thus 4,000 persons lodged in quarters over exactly double that number of horses, and they have to breathe an air laden with the effluvium proceeding from the animals—that is, each man respires what has been previously respired by two of the docile and indispensable quadrupeds. That there may be no doubt as to the quality of the atmosphere, Dr. Whitmore says that the staircase leading to the dwelling-rooms springs directly from the stables, so that when the room doors are open a steady stream of close and vitiated air from below at once enters them. This arrangement the doctor naturally pronounces objectionable in the highest degree from a sanitary point of view. To make matters worse, it is of no use to open the window, for there is generally a manure-pit either immediately beneath or not far off. Nevertheless, although persons so circumstanced ought to be specially unhealthy and always ailing, the fact is different; they are not more subject to fever or contagious diseases than their neighbours, and not so much so as the poorer classes generally. The doctor ascribes this immunity to the fact that the people who live in such places are generally better fed, and are thereby enabled to resist malarious influences. There is something in this, but it is at least odd that those agricultural labourers who have charge of cattle, and are always pottering about among cow-sheds and dung-heaps, are much healthier than those who work in the fields, the food in both cases being the same.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CLERK in one of the offices at Simla has been disrated from Rs. 100 to Rs. 65 a month, in consequence of his having withheld certain summonses and attachments issued by the Simla Court and directed to the head of his office.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Bengalee woman was seen on Saturday morning floating in a tank at Calcutta. It appears that the woman, who was greatly addicted to drink, had been in a state of inebriation, when it is supposed she must have fallen in to the water during the night.

GREAT NOISE BUT LITTLE WOOL.—The Mysore *Gazette* of Saturday last, contains a public notice in Canarese of about a *quarter* of a page, intimating that claimants should come forward for the following articles found on the Toomkoor road:—Two cumblies and one old yellow cap.—*Madras Mail.*

MR. J. L. LYELL, chemist, Allahabad, was prosecuted by the East Indian Railway Company on the 3rd instant, for having despatched nitric acid among other medicines, without declaring that the package contained dangerous goods. He was tried and convicted by the Joint-Magistrate of Allahabad, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, or to undergo one week's simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

THE Simla Volunteers, who marched to church last Sunday for the first time, created rather a sensation on their entrance into the sacerdotal edifice by occupying seats (in ignorance) that had been paid for by other people. However, Simla is extremely polite and civil, and a few bows and smiles soon adjusted the disarrangement satisfactorily. The Archdeacon preached an excellent sermon on the occasion.—*Indian Daily News.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT SERAMPORE.—On Friday evening last, Baboo Gopikrishna Gossain, of Serampore, gave a grand ball and supper to a large party of European gentlemen, both civil and military, from Calcutta, Barrackpore, and the neighbourhood, on the occasion of the marriage festival of his third and fourth sons. There was also a very excellent display of fire-works, and the baboo's house was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Toasts were drunk to the welfare and happiness of the "happy couples," and the party broke up at a late hour.

AT the Calcutta Criminal Sessions a Malay man has just been tried for killing one man and wounding another man and two women with a knife. One of the women, who was his wife but had left his protection, had been the first object of the attack; the others, including the deceased, interposed to save her and were stabbed. The prisoner's counsel pressed upon the attention of the jury the readiness of the Malays to use the knife. A verdict was returned on a minor charge, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

THE INCREASE IN THE IRON TRADE AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

(Times.)

THE inquiry before the Committee on Coal tends to establish at least one explanation of the recent rise in prices. It seems clear that the rise is due in a very great degree to the vast increase in the demand for the purposes of the Iron Trade, and for some other manufactures. Mr. Lowthian Bell bears testimony on this point which seems conclusive. He is President for this year of the Iron and Steel Institute, and is intimately acquainted with both the iron and the coal trades, and no man is better qualified to speak of them. The result of his experience is that, while there has been a great development in iron and chemical works, there has not been a corresponding development of coal-mining. The idea that the rise in price is due to any combination on the part of masters or men seems to him quite absurd. The simple explanation is to be found in the fact that there has been a great increase in demand and a falling short in production. It will be somewhat satisfactory if this perplexing problem proves to be really solved by the old simple explanation of a change in the balance of demand and supply, though it will follow that the committee are not likely to devise any prompt remedy for high prices.

The statistics furnished by Mr. Bell give a remarkable picture of the growth of the Iron Trade. "Forty years ago there was not a factory on the banks of the Tees, and Coal was supplied in unlimited quantities to the works on the Tyne at so low a price as 1s. 6d. per ton." It was not till 1830 or 1853 that the price began to rise, in consequence of the growth of the factories; but since then the amount of Coal consumed by them increased to a million and a quarter tons in 1861, and to three million and a quarter tons in 1871. The discovery of the Cleveland Ironstone has been the chief cause of the increased demand, and Middlesbrough represents the consequent trade. Before 1850 the tons of pig iron made in a year were 110,000. In 1871 the pig iron manufactured amounted to 1,695,377 tons, and Mr. Bell believes that in 1872 it approached 2,000,000 tons. The number of puddling furnaces has within the same period multiplied from 250 to at least 1,650. But the figures are still more important which show that the proportion of Coal consumed in the iron trade to the total amount raised has been continually increasing. In 1861 the quantity of Coal raised in the Northumberland and Durham districts was nearly 20,000,000 tons, and the quantity consumed by the ironworks was about 14 per cent. of the total. But in 1872, while the amount of Coal raised had only increased to 29,000,000 tons, the proportion required for the ironworks had risen to 28 per cent. Taking the Durham coalfield alone, the proportion of coal consumed in the ironworks was last year as high as 47 per cent. In that year, moreover, while production fell by half a million tons, the consumption in the iron trade increased by more than half a million. Coal was brought overland from South Wales and the West Riding, and for once was actually "carried to Newcastle." Mr. Bell, however, does not consider the ironworks alone responsible for the increased demand. Within the Durham district the demands of other industries have increased in half the proportion of the demand of the iron manufacture. All manufactures have been flourishing, as, for example, the alkali works; and much is due to the great extension of railways and to the substitution of steam for wind as the motive power of shipping. But such facts as we have quoted are enough to account for a good deal, and Mr. Bell at length admitted that "the requirements of Middlesbrough and Hartlepool are practically the chief cause of the greatly increased demand for Coal." It will be seen from the evidence which we publish to-day that Mr. Bell is considered by some persons of experience to have understated the quantity of Coal required for the iron trade. He estimates that five and a half tons are required to produce a single ton of bar iron. But Mr. Bennett Aitken, as our readers will see, puts the amount at 6 tons 7 cwt. However, both authorities agree that 40,000,000 tons of Coal are annually consumed in England in the manufacture of pig iron. If so, our remedy can only lie in one of two directions. Either we must economize the use of Coal in the iron manufacture or we must increase the production of the Coalmines. Mr. Bell does not seem hopeful of much success in either direction. He thinks it may be possible to economize two or three millons a year out of the forty millions by better processes. But even this economy would speedily be overtaken by the inevitable growth of the iron manufacture, and, though the utmost efforts ought to be made to secure it, nothing but a more ample supply of Coal can ultimately relieve us. That by some means this will be obtained we can entertain no doubt, though the present prospect is not encouraging. Mr. Bell does not think the "output" would be increased by better machinery for drawing the Coal after it is hewn; but we cannot but believe that some mechanical device will be discovered for hewing it. Little can at present be expected from the men. "The short production is due to short hours of labour, and the short hours of labour to the high rate of wages." Some workmen, it is said, earn 75 per cent. more money in the short hours than in the long hours which were previously customary. The masters have to employ more men in order to fulfil their contracts. Mr. Bell does not think there is any conspiracy among the men to raise the prices but there is an "understanding to reduce the quantity produced," which, however, in effect comes to the same thing. It is this result of their idleness, and not the mere additional cost of wages, which makes the rise in price. The increase of wages could not have added more than 2s. a ton to the price of Coal; but, in one word, while our iron furnaces are daily becoming more insatiable, the fuel necessary for them is being wilfully restricted by the miners in the supposed interest of their class.

Fortune favours us still, or this delusion on the part of the men might soon ruin our trade. We have not, indeed, according to Mr. Bell, much competition to fear from the Continent, the Coalfields of France and Belgium together being less than that of Durham and Northumberland, and besides these there are only a small field in Silesia and an important opening, not much worked, on the Rhine, in the district of the Ruhr. But "America has enough for all the world," and if the Americans entered into competition with us it would be no easy task to hold our own. Mr. Bell does not hesitate to say they could easily undersell us if they had but cheap labour. It will be long before that condition is fulfilled, and at present we are so much in advance of the Americans that we are able to undersell them in their own market. To protect their domestic manufacturers they impose a duty of 50s. on every ton of rails imported, and freight and insurance cost another 25s. a ton. Our manufacturers, therefore, are handicapped with £3 15s. on every ton of rails; yet, notwithstanding this, the United States are still our best market for that manufacture. Under such circumstances it would seem there can be no immediate danger to our trade. But the danger will increase every year, and if the colliers are not wise in time they will some day suffer severely for their false policy.

THE COMPETITION OF WOMEN IN PHYSICAL WORK.

MRS. FAWCETT and Mr. Fawcett, on the one hand, and Mr. Mundella and Sir John Lubbock, on the other, are completely at issue on a very important point,—whether or not women need any special protection against over-work which is not also to be extended to men. In other words, the former call in question the whole principle of the Ten Hours' Act;—for the mode in which that Act really diminished the amount of over-work to which men were subjected, was by prohibiting the employment of children, young people, and women beyond a given number of hours, which, as regards the two latter classes, was generally ten hours in a single day. If Mrs. Fawcett's principle is right, the Factory Acts have all been mistakes except as regards the children; for they have limited the labour of women in precisely the same way as they limited the labour of all younger than 18. Nay, even the Acts restricting the labour of women in coal-mines would be entirely contrary to Mrs. Fawcett's principle,—which is that women ought to have all the same opportunities of labour that men have. She thinks that if you limit the hours of women's labour, the result must be either to limit also the hours of their male fellow-labourers,—and if this be the object, it ought to be attempted directly, she says,—or to put women at a great disadvantage in the competition, since women who can work only 10, 9½, or 9 hours, will never be employed willingly by any employer who can get in their place men who will work longer; or, if they are so employed, they will be employed at an artificially depressed rate of wages. Of course, if Mrs. Fawcett thinks that argument sufficient, she can hardly refuse to acknowledge it as a great injustice that women are altogether prohibited from going underground to work in the mines. That prohibition certainly does more than artificially depreciate the labour of women; it confiscates altogether their wages-earning power so far as these subterranean markets for it are concerned. We do not know whether she would go the length of repealing all the special restraints on women's labour,—*i. e.*, of repealing all the provisions of the factory and mining acts which put women on a different footing from men,—but certainly her argument appears to require it. She says in effect,—'either restrain men from doing what is too much for women's physical powers, or allow women who choose to do so to over-exert their physical powers so as to compete with men.'

We do not see our way at all to this strange conclusion. What Mrs. Fawcett has to produce in the way of evidence that ten hours are *not* too much for women is worth attending to. What she has to say tending to prove that it is not women who wish for these restrictions of their hours of labour, but their male competitors in the labour market, is also worth attending to. Both these classes of testimonies throw light upon the motives or want of motives of the Bills restricting women's labour,—on the confidence of women in their own strength, and the jealousy of the men of the use to which they put that strength; and these no doubt are considerations quite germane to the subject of Mr. Mundella's and Sir John Lubbock's Bills. But on the wider point, it seems to us that Mrs. Fawcett's position is entirely untenable. No sane person doubts that women on the average are quite unfit for the same amount of physical labour as men, nor that if they be *permitted* to undertake the same amount of labour as a strong man working as long as is good for him, they will constantly be *compelled*, by the selfishness and tyranny of men, to undertake what exhausts their constitutions. The practical gist of the matter is this. In most poor families a certain amount of wages must be earned in the week, to keep body and soul together. If you allow women to do all that men do, the chances are that in a vast number of cases they will do far more than they ought, and in a very great number will be compelled by the men to do even more than they do themselves. Abroad, the practice of making women do all the exhausting labour of carrying up and down the heavy burdens of fire-wood from the forests is the commonest subject of observation. So it always will be, unless the law intervenes to protect the weaker party. Children were always sacrificed to the interests of their parents for the same reason as women till the law intervened to protect them. Does Mrs. Fawcett deny that the woman is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weaker sex,—weaker physically, as unable by constitution to do nearly so much as the man,—weaker morally, if it be weaker to be far the more likely of the two to be over-persuaded, or over-bullied into doing far more than her fair share of the needful common labour? If she does deny this, she seems to us to deny what the experience of every day is always proving to almost every calm observer of life. If she does not, then she should not put her case nearly so generally as she does, but confine herself to pleading that the ten hours act was a *sufficient* protection for women in factories, and that, in relation to shops, there is no case to show that women are at all more over-worked than men. We exceedingly doubt her being able to establish either position. Mr. Mundella's statistics of the higher death-rate of women in the manufacturing districts as compared with the death-rate of women elsewhere, seem to us to furnish good evidence that they are overworked, and far more overworked than men. What evidence Sir John Lubbock may have to produce as to the shopwomen, we cannot of course anticipate. But no one who knows anything of the shopmen and shopwomen of London doubts that the latter are far oftener worked into decline than the shopmen.

But then, argues Mrs. Fawcett, if you do interfere with women's hours of labour so as to prejudice their earnings, you either starve them, or drive them into prostitution and other evil modes of earning their bread. And undoubtedly this would tend to be so, if you were to so far limit their hours of labour as to diminish the real productiveness of their labour; but if not, not; and if by diminishing the strain upon their efforts, you succeed in really raising,—as undoubtedly the Factory Acts, and various manufacturers' private improvements on the Factory Acts, have raised,—the total productiveness of their labour, then, we maintain, the restriction will have done them a material service, instead of a material injury. And this, we hold, is the true question for Mrs. Fawcett to keep before her, if she wishes to make out her case at all,—Is the restraint proposed so great as really to diminish the average productiveness of women's labour, or by increasing its efficiency, to maintain its level, or even to improve it, in spite of the hours lost? Neither Mr. Mundella nor Sir John Lubbock would dream of interfering, if he did not think he had ample evidence to show that women, partly in consequence of their own shortsightedness, still more in consequence of the unprincipled pressure of male relatives, are so often overworked as to injure their constitutions, shorten their lives, and therefore ultimately weaken their powers of production. And it is obvious that the overworked and jaded operative or shopwoman is far more likely to take refuge in the streets from the oppression of unendurable toil, than a woman whose hours of work are only so far limited as to keep up her efficiency for work to its maximum. Mr. Mundella even maintains,—and it seems to us highly probable,—that the effect of limiting the labour of women and children to such a number of hours as is more suited to their physical strength, will be to increase the *number* at least of *employés*, as well as very often the actual remuneration they will obtain. If children are to be kept to a real system of half-time, there must be a greater demand for women; and if women only work so long as they can work well, they will not earn less, but very often more than before. The true issue is,—not Mrs. Fawcett's issue of principle,—we are not going to restore to women the enviable right of being over-persuaded or bullied into a sort of physical slavery by their selfish male relatives, of being sent into the mines, for instance in order to keep more of the men above ground,—but the modest question of detail, what is the length of labour beyond which an average woman's constitution is over-taxed and deteriorated, and within which, therefore, the law ought to keep them in spite of their relations, and sometimes even in spite of themselves?—*Spectator.*

FRENCH "GAIETY."—In an academical speech pronounced the other day in Paris, the orator alluded to the well-known gaiety of the French nation, even under difficult circumstances, and quoted an anecdote from Sainte Beuve. This anecdote showed Napoleon when he returned from Moscow saying that his army (or what was left of it) had not lost its gaiety during the retreat; and that M. de Narbonne (one of the last young and brilliant statesmen who had tried to save the Monarchy), had his hair powdered and dressed every morning. It is true that M. de Nerbonne when told what Napoleon had said, remarked that "gaiety" was going a little too far. Napoleon himself has been accused of having been too gay, not during the retreat, but after it. For instance, it is related that when he returned to the Tuileries, and got before a good fire, he rubbed his hands and pleasantly remarked—"This is better than Moscow," instead of lamenting over the fate of his army, then trudging through snow and ice.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

540 Annie, Smith—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
618 Gallilee, Allan—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1076 Hermon, Shaw—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1158 Royal Family, Hog;—Lawrence & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1100 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1453 Virago, Langlands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

2093 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

973 Aretusa, Paulovich—Austrian Lloyd Co.

FOR GENOA.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

548 Calcutta, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

717 Abyssinia, Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1178 Bangalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.
499 Euphrates, Melvills—B. I. S. N. Co.
1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
699 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.
1217 Sunda, Hocken—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

NOT FIXED.

534 Bashir, Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
809 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
380 Fer Rabance, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
125 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing
Hugh Rose, Campbell.
223 Kwanging, Elton.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
408 Sind.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and cutaneous affections of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS OF INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is not ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names on the Government Stamp of every box.

—ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and